

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 40

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886

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NUMBER 2

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday March 10.
Senator Spooner announces that after a thorough examination of the matter, he will vote against the Fitz-John Porter bill.

The fact was probably noted by many of the readers of congressional news that when the nominations of Pillsbury and Chase were rejected by the senate, no call was made for the year and days. This call is frequently demanded in a case where the contest has been close, and the minority wants to make the majority go on the record for future use. In this instance there can be no doubt that the minority itself did not want to go on the record as the supporters of a couple of men who had endeavored to defeat the people of Maine out of the most sacred rights which the inhabitants of a free country can possess.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Government four per cents are quoted 127 1/2—an advance of two per cent in thirty days.

There is a much greater activity in the cattle trade in Texas than a year ago. Still buyers want low prices. The receipts of hogs in Chicago during the last packing year were 291,788 more than the year before, but the weight averaged ten pounds to the head less. Cholera was the trouble.

The internal revenue receipts during the seven months ending Feb. 1st, 1886 of the fiscal year, amounted to \$55,873,117—a million and a half more than last year.

It is estimated that \$1,000,000,000 worth of property would be lost by the mercy of the enemy's guns in the large cities on our coast, in case of war with any of the great naval powers.

It is said that Thomas C. Jenkins, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has the largest floor house in the world—five acres of floor room being devoted to the business. He has sold large quantities produced by the Janesville mills.

The Hibernia Savings and Loan society, of San Francisco, California, is one of the largest savings banks west of New York. It has deposits to the amount of \$20,000,000.

More than one half of the postal receipts of the government come from the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois; and more internal revenue comes from New York, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois than from all the rest of the country.

The foreign exports of the United States for the six months ending December 31, 1885 were \$408,873,518 and imports \$374,038,952—excess of former \$34,834,566. The excess of imports of specie and bullion was \$3,225,086.

The rice crop of Louisiana was 450,000 barrels last year and prices are twenty per cent lower than the year before.

Crop reports indicate a general average of 90 1/2 per cent of winter wheat sown and the average condition over 93.

THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF.

There is every indication that the Morrison bill for a tariff revision will not be carried by the present congress. The Gazette the other day gave the action of the Virginia house of delegates concerning the Morrison bill, which was a decided opposition to putting iron ore on the free list. The sentiment of Virginia is largely the sentiment of the southern members of congress. A democratic member of the house recently told a newspaper correspondent that there had been a decided change in the opinion of southern representatives on the general question of the tariff since the Morrison bill was killed two years ago; that he said: "Within the past three years a large amount of capital has been invested in industrial establishments in the south and from sections where such establishments are located members are daily in receipt of protests against any radical change in the tariff at this time. It is believed by those who have made inquiries that the protection theory is stronger in congress than at any time since the democrats obtained control of the house of representatives, and a number of democratic members express the belief that Morrison's bill will certainly fail."

The attitude of the southern members is not a thing to be wondered at. If they vote with the republicans against modifying with the tariff, it will be for the purpose of protecting their part of the Union from the ravages that free trade would necessarily make. If there is any one thing the south needs aside from a free tariff and honest political methods, it is protection to its industrial establishments. Take away that shield and the south would be left in very much the same condition as when it began the rebellion—without a single manufacturing industry that was prosperous. Under the influence of freedom and protection the south has been born anew and has made greater industrial progress since 1865 than it did in fifty years prior to the slave holders' rebellion.

The southern members of congress appreciate this fact and want no more of free trade. If this sentiment is not general, it is at least strong enough in certain localities to defeat any attempt of Morrison or Murfit to make a radical change in the tariff. The republican principle of freedom was the greatest blessing ever granted to the south, and the next is the republican principle of home protection; and it is retro-acting to note that many of the southern members of congress are beginning to appreciate these important facts.

A MODERN QUESTION.

The "Battle of the Books" are not doubts of warfare which recur with increasing frequency and intensity. From that renowned contest which was so graphically reported by Swift, between

the ancient and modern writers wherein the latter won so completely overthrown down to a few years ago the question which has always been discussed with warmth and persistency has been concerning the comparative value, as means of knowledge and discipline, of ancient classics and modern scientific productions. In these utilitarian times, the former have continued to be more and more assigned to the limits of forgetfulness, until now the classical studies are obligatory upon students in but few institutions.

The list of one hundred books which was placed before the English people by Sir John Lubbock as those which he would recommend for general reading, has aroused extensive criticism and opposition. Of course there could be no unanimous concurrence in the selection which any person could make, but regarding the selection made by Sir John there seems hardly an harmonious agreement between any two persons. About every individual who has read a hundred books appears to conclude that those hundred books are those which should be read by everybody. The news and literary papers of this country are overflowing with suggestions, objections and objections until the disturbance has become lively and general if not bitter and spiteful.

Recent London advice shows that Mr. John Ruskin is taking a head in the campaign in his usually aggressive and decisive manner. His positiveness and uncompromising notions grow with his age and strengthen with his mental infirmities. He makes an assault upon the entire column of Sir John's literary forces—poisoning the vulnerable points, testing his lines everywhere, and detecting a great many imaginary weaknesses. The particular object of his detestation and contempt are those books which deal with the past; wherein are recorded the growth, development, decay, and death of empires and he eagerly declares that dissolution and prostration are alike common and unchangeable in all things; that any wretch or simpleton may observe for himself the processes of ruin; but good men study and wise men describe, only the growth and standing of things, not their decay. Hence, for this and other reasons he strikes Grote, and Gibbon, Voltaire and St. Augustine out of any catalogue which ordinary mortals would consider choice and sacred; and he makes attacks on all these eminent names, which are vindictive and numerous. Not the least amusing feature about the whole letter which was communicated to the Pall Mall Gazette is the expression, "Sir John recommends these and of people to read Homer," etc., and in a few sentences after accuses Gibbon of writing the worst English that was ever written by an educated Englishman. It has long been supposed by the general reading public that Grote had taken his place among the historical classics; and now to have it said that "there is a scarcely a head clerk in any English banking house who could not write a better one," is to impair those finer sentiments of human nature by destroying reputations which are the common admiration and the common inheritance of English speaking people. A writer once said that "Newton destroyed the poetry of the rainbow by reducing it to a prism." In some such manner Mr. Ruskin overthrows the objects which have become cherished and venerated through years of knowledge and association by casting them off because they deal with departed greatness.

It is necessary sometimes that a plan be interposed for the speediness and utility of the past. There are apostles of modern art and science who claim that the present embodies all the virtues and excellences which have accumulated through the past history of the universe. The uncompromising boldness with which they proclaim the barrenness and worthlessness of the best intellectual products of the past and the exclusive and supreme value of the mental results of the present, is only a repetition of the same philosophical doctrine which barred the Alexandrian library—it the volumes therein agreed with the Roman their existence was unnecessary, if they did not agree with it they were heretical, and in either case to be destroyed. Fortunately this spirit is not prevalent in civilized countries, and in the case of Mr. Ruskin the search will not be long to find the trouble. He is becoming a rather odd man, near seventy, and a naturally acerb disposition has not been hampered by restraints. He is one of those desecrated

THE ALDRIDGE MYSTERY.

Student Conclusion of the Case Against Price.

Witness, Shelby Co., Ill., March 10.—Tuesday for the second time a large crowd was gathered at Windsor for the purpose of bearing the evidence in the preliminary examination of William M. Price, charged with making the criminal indictment upon the person of Miss Georgia Aldridge of Peoria, Ill. One of the crowd could gain admittance to the large court room where the trial was opened at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Justice Baldwin presiding. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Thornton and Attorney Hall, and the defense by Hamilton & Richardson. Many ladies were in attendance, as the feeling of excitement seemed to be just as great as any time since the commission of the crime.

Judge Thornton addressed the court, stating that as the condition of Miss Georgia Aldridge was such that she could not be brought to the court room in safety, the prosecution would discontinue the case. Attorney Hamilton said his client would prefer a searching trial, but Judge Baldwin dismissed the case immediately.

Price of the case was taken up and returned to him, and he was a supple man than he has been for almost a month.

ANOTHER PROMINENT MAN GONE.

Death of Ex-Senator Jerome H. Chaffee, of Colorado.

New York, March 10.—A telegram was received in this city Tuesday morning announcing the death of Jerome H. Chaffee, of Colorado, ex-Senator of the United States, who died at his home in New York city.

Gen. Chaffee was born in Cambridge, N. Y., April 17, 1835. When 19 years old he went to Adrian, Mich., and engaged in school teaching, having received an academic education. He then went to Lansing, where he engaged in the dry goods business for three years, when he sold out and went back to Adrian. He went into the same business there, in partnership with John Park, and then to New York city, where he sold out and went to the Erie and Kalamazoo banks. After the failure of the latter bank, he went to Kansas, and in 1860 went to Pike's Peak, where he engaged in mining, accumulating a good fortune. He had also engaged in banking and other enterprises, and was successful in all of them. He will be buried at Adrian, Mich.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S MONUMENT.

ASHLAND PARK, N. Y., March 10.—The Ashland park presented to the Library Association by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, in memory of Gen. Chaffee, was unveiled Monday night under the auspices of Charles K. Hall Post No. 41 G. A. R. The library building was crowded. Speeches were made by James A. Bradley, founder of Ashland Park, and then by John T. Wilson, of Ocean Grove, N. J., and by the Rev. E. E. Norman from Mr. Childs, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Col. F. D. Grant, and George H. Stuart, president of the United States Christian commission. The window was unveiled with ritual ceremonies by the post, the members being in full uniform with arms. The window is the main one in the building. The inscription on the portrait of Gen. Chaffee is as follows: "In memoriam Ulysses S. Grant, the patriot soldier, defender of the Union, president of the United States, died April 17, 1885, at his home in New York city. He lived to see peace and harmony restored to his country. Presented by his friend, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia."

Last Presidential Reception of the Season.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10.—The last reception of the season by the president, from 9 to 11 o'clock Tuesday night, to the diplomatic corps, senators and members of congress and members of the press, was perhaps more numerous attended than any former affair of the kind during the present administration. It was, indeed, a brilliant occasion of the social season. A large number of congressmen and senators, especially, was noticeable. The president was assisted by his sister, Miss Cleveland, and Mrs. Manning, Whitney, Endicott, and Mrs. Villard.

The Mexican Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10.—A new draft of a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war was favorably reported Tuesday by the house committee on pensions. The report states that of the 70,000 soldiers enlisted in that war, 35,000 are now living, and there are about 10,000 widows, bringing the total number to be pensioned up to about 50,000. The bill proposes to pension all of them at \$3 a month, without regard to rank, from the date of the passage of the bill.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 10.—The bill to permanently locate the supreme court in this city was ordered engrossed by the senate Tuesday. The house passed the soldiers' bonus bill. The time-served bill was ordered engrossed.

Failure of a Boston Firm.

BOSTON, March 10.—The failure of the firm of J. W. Allen & Co., 10 India street, one of the oldest wholesale tea and coffee firms in Boston, has failed. Liabilities, \$75,000; assets, \$50,000.

THE MARKETS.

On the board of trade, Chicago, March 10.—Wheat, No. 2, closed 95 1/2; No. 3, closed 94 1/2; No. 4, closed 93 1/2; No. 5, closed 92 1/2; No. 6, closed 91 1/2; No. 7, closed 90 1/2; No. 8, closed 89 1/2; No. 9, closed 88 1/2; No. 10, closed 87 1/2; No. 11, closed 86 1/2; No. 12, closed 85 1/2; No. 13, closed 84 1/2; No. 14, closed 83 1/2; No. 15, closed 82 1/2; No. 16, closed 81 1/2; No. 17, closed 80 1/2; No. 18, closed 79 1/2; No. 19, closed 78 1/2; No. 20, closed 77 1/2; No. 21, closed 76 1/2; No. 22, closed 75 1/2; No. 23, closed 74 1/2; No. 24, closed 73 1/2; No. 25, closed 72 1/2; No. 26, closed 71 1/2; No. 27, closed 70 1/2; No. 28, closed 69 1/2; No. 29, closed 68 1/2; No. 30, closed 67 1/2; No. 31, closed 66 1/2; No. 32, closed 65 1/2; No. 33, closed 64 1/2; No. 34, closed 63 1/2; No. 35, closed 62 1/2; No. 36, closed 61 1/2; No. 37, closed 60 1/2; No. 38, closed 59 1/2; No. 39, closed 58 1/2; No. 40, closed 57 1/2; No. 41, closed 56 1/2; No. 42, closed 55 1/2; No. 43, closed 54 1/2; No. 44, closed 53 1/2; No. 45, closed 52 1/2; No. 46, closed 51 1/2; No. 47, closed 50 1/2; No. 48, closed 49 1/2; No. 49, closed 48 1/2; No. 50, closed 47 1/2; No. 51, closed 46 1/2; No. 52, closed 45 1/2; No. 53, closed 44 1/2; No. 54, closed 43 1/2; No. 55, closed 42 1/2; No. 56, closed 41 1/2; No. 57, closed 40 1/2; No. 58, closed 39 1/2; No. 59, closed 38 1/2; No. 60, closed 37 1/2; No. 61, closed 36 1/2; No. 62, closed 35 1/2; No. 63, closed 34 1/2; No. 64, closed 33 1/2; No. 65, closed 32 1/2; No. 66, closed 31 1/2; No. 67, closed 30 1/2; No. 68, closed 29 1/2; No. 69, closed 28 1/2; No. 70, closed 27 1/2; No. 71, closed 26 1/2; No. 72, closed 25 1/2; No. 73, closed 24 1/2; No. 74, closed 23 1/2; No. 75, closed 22 1/2; No. 76, closed 21 1/2; No. 77, closed 20 1/2; No. 78, closed 19 1/2; No. 79, closed 18 1/2; No. 80, closed 17 1/2; No. 81, closed 16 1/2; No. 82, closed 15 1/2; No. 83, closed 14 1/2; No. 84, closed 13 1/2; No. 85, closed 12 1/2; No. 86, closed 11 1/2; No. 87, closed 10 1/2; No. 88, closed 9 1/2; No. 89, closed 8 1/2; No. 90, closed 7 1/2; No. 91, closed 6 1/2; No. 92, closed 5 1/2; No. 93, closed 4 1/2; No. 94, closed 3 1/2; No. 95, closed 2 1/2; No. 96, closed 1 1/2; No. 97, closed 1/2; No. 98, closed 1/4; No. 99, closed 1/8; No. 100, closed 1/16.

Wheat—Steady; cash, No. 2, 95 1/2; No. 3, 94 1/2; No. 4, 93 1/2; No. 5, 92 1/2; No. 6, 91 1/2; No. 7, 90 1/2; No. 8, 89 1/2; No. 9, 88 1/2; No. 10, 87 1/2; No. 11, 86 1/2; No. 12, 85 1/2; No. 13, 84 1/2; No. 14, 83 1/2; No. 15, 82 1/2; No. 16, 81 1/2; No. 17, 80 1/2; No. 18, 79 1/2; No. 19, 78 1/2; No. 20, 77 1/2; No. 21, 76 1/2; No. 22, 75 1/2; No. 23, 74 1/2; No. 24, 73 1/2; No. 25, 72 1/2; No. 26, 71 1/2; No. 27, 70 1/2; No. 28, 69 1/2; No. 29, 68 1/2; No. 30, 67 1/2; No. 31, 66 1/2; No. 32, 65 1/2; No. 33, 64 1/2; No. 34, 63 1/2; No. 35, 62 1/2; No. 36, 61 1/2; No. 37, 60 1/2; No. 38, 59 1/2; No. 39, 58 1/2; No. 40, 57 1/2; No. 41, 56 1/2; No. 42, 55 1/2; No. 43, 54 1/2; No. 44, 53 1/2; No. 45, 52 1/2; No. 46, 51 1/2; No. 47, 50 1/2; No. 48, 49 1/2; No. 49, 48 1/2; No. 50, 47 1/2; No. 51, 46 1/2; No. 52, 45 1/2; No. 53, 44 1/2; No. 54, 43 1/2; No. 55, 42 1/2; No. 56, 41 1/2; No. 57, 40 1/2; No. 58, 39 1/2; No. 59, 38 1/2; No. 60, 37 1/2; No. 61, 36 1/2; No. 62, 35 1/2; No. 63, 34 1/2; No. 64, 33 1/2; No. 65, 32 1/2; No. 66, 31 1/2; No. 67, 30 1/2; No. 68, 29 1/2; No. 69, 28 1/2; No. 70, 27 1/2; No. 71, 26 1/2; No. 72, 25 1/2; No. 73, 24 1/2; No. 74, 23 1/2; No. 75, 22 1/2; No. 76, 21 1/2; No. 77, 20 1/2; No. 78, 19 1/2; No. 79, 18 1/2; No. 80, 17 1/2; No. 81, 16 1/2; No. 82, 15 1/2; No. 83, 14 1/2; No. 84, 13 1/2; No. 85, 12 1/2; No. 86, 11 1/2; No. 87, 10 1/2; No. 88, 9 1/2; No. 89, 8 1/2; No. 90, 7 1/2; No. 91, 6 1/2; No. 92, 5 1/2; No. 93, 4 1/2; No. 94, 3 1/2; No. 95, 2 1/2; No. 96, 1 1/2; No. 97, 1/2; No. 98, 1/4; No. 99, 1/8; No. 100, 1/16.

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DE LESSEPS' SIG DITCH.

Commissioner Jacques Gives Some Information About It.

New York, March 10.—M. Jacques, one of the commissioners sent by France to view the condition of the Panama canal, and who has just passed through this city on his return, says that about one-tenth of the work of the canal has been completed at a cost of \$1,000,000. He thinks it would be impossible, however, to argue from this that it will take thirty years and \$1,200,000,000 to complete the work. There are enormous expenses incidental to starting of such a gigantic enterprise, which might be taken into consideration. M. Jacques says that the Lesseps does not expect to finish the work before the winter of 1890. He thinks \$200,000,000 more is all that needs to be spent. The commission was divided on any further report, and would be favorable or not, but the general impression here is that it will be a waiting matter, well adapted to aid in finishing the additional loan which the company is to offer in France.

FIGHTFUL FATE OF WOMEN.

A Number Burned Alive in a Flax Drying House.

Bethel, March 10.—A flax drying house at Bethel, Me., caught fire Tuesday night, and three women were burned to death. Thirty-five women were caught in the flames and many of them burned to death. Those of the number who escaped death were seriously injured.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardware and Stoves

WEST POINT is recognized as the leading square stove, high in design, perfect in construction. It will give more heat with same fuel than any stove made.

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